

THE FARMER & GARDENER

AND LIVE-STOCK BREEDER & MANAGER.

CONDUCTED BY I. IRVINE HITCHCOCK, AND ISSUED EVERY TUESDAY FROM THE AMERICAN FARMER ESTABLISHMENT, AT \$5 PER ANNUM, IN ADVANCE

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Vol. I

THIS publication is the successor of the late
AMERICAN FARMER,

(which is discontinued,) and is published at the same office, at five dollars per year, payable in advance. When this is done, 50 cents worth of any kind of seeds on hand will be delivered or sent to the order of the subscriber with his receipt.

American Farmer Establishment.

BALTIMORE: TUESDAY, MARCH 31, 1835.

THE POST-OFFICE.—The following letter contains one of many similar complaints, of the non-arrival of our paper at its destination. Indeed the evil has become so great as to have caused us the loss of many valuable subscribers. We certainly put our paper into the post-office, with a care in the enveloping, and a regularity in regard to time, not surpassed in any publication office, and we beg our subscribers to bear the fact in mind, and to be assured that whatever irregularity may exist in the transmission of the paper, is entirely beyond our power to correct.

Alexandria, D. C., March 17, 1835.

DEAR SIR—Will you if practicable, investigate the cause of your paper arriving so irregularly through the Alexandria post-office? I have not received a paper for the last three weeks, and prior to that time they have frequently failed in coming to hand. If the fault should be discovered in your department, please correct it, and if it should be owing to any negligence in the post-office, try in future to have it obviated. Your valuable paper has been a source of great pleasure to me, but unless I receive it in future more regularly I shall with great reluctance be compelled to discontinue it.

Very respectfully,

JOHN H. BAYNE.

EARLY LETTUCE.—At the rooms of the Horticultural Society on Saturday March 7, and March 14, we observed some heads of lettuce of very superior quality. They were from the garden of Col. B. C. Howard, and are highly creditable to the skill and industry of the gardener; they were equal to any produced in the summer season, notwithstanding the extreme cold of the past winter.

There is a sheep, at a spirit dealer's in Edinburgh, who, it is affirmed, chews tobacco, takes snuff and drinks grog.—[Then it is a two legged one—no quadruped is so brutish.]

The following article, although written for the benefit of another part of the country, might be equally well turned to profit in this quarter:

[From the Boston Courier.]

PLANTING TREES.—There are few things which add more to the beauty and comfort of a country village or a large and populous city than a growth of forest or fruit trees, extending their shady branches over the streets, ornamenting the public squares or lining the public walks. A large and beautiful tree is one of the most magnificent objects in nature; and a landscape without trees presents but a barren and cheerless aspect. In many of the countries of Europe the Governments encourage the practice of planting ornamental trees. Even in Russia, the road side in many places is lined with beautiful birches, and in Germany the public highways for hundreds of miles present continuous avenues of fruit and ornamental trees, which shelter the traveller from the heat in summer, and from the cheerless north wind in winter, and add to the wealth and comfort of the inhabitants. In this country, the Elm is doubtless the most desirable tree for ornamental purposes, and it will flourish in almost every variety of soil. In passing through New England the traveller is struck with the appearance of the towering and majestic trees, and cannot but acknowledge that our fathers fulfilled the sacred duties which they owed to posterity. But every man is not a philanthropist; and many persons neglect to plant trees, lest they should never live to rest under their umbrageous boughs.—This is a selfish principle and should not be cherished. We owe a duty to others as well as to ourselves. This conduct is also based on error. The ornamental trees of America, are of rapid growth, and a person in the prime of life may reasonably anticipate the pleasure of reposing at some future day, under the boughs of a lofty Elm, whose gradual growth he had long watched with delight, and gazing with delight on the extending branches of a tree, which his own hand had planted.—In a village in a neighboring State there is an elm twelve feet in circumference; its branches shoot out beautifully in every direction to the distance of forty-five feet—and it is estimated to contain seven or eight cords of wood. It is the largest tree within a circuit of several miles. Yet this tree was planted when a sapling, by a gentleman now living—and who may reasonably expect to enjoy for years, the gratification of beholding the splendid ornament of his native town, which has thus flourished under his fostering care.

Many persons who neglect to plant trees, fearing that in the ordinary course of nature they will never derive any benefit from such an act, labour under another error. They conceive that trees must be planted when quite young—and seem not to be aware of the important fact, that trees of a

large size, a foot or more in diameter, with large spreading branches can be transplanted with facility, and at a reasonable expense. "The planter's Guide," by Sir Henry Stewart, an English work, which has been republished in this country within a few years furnishes some valuable information on this subject.

The latter part of March and the early part of April, is probably the best season for transplanting trees.—This should not be forgotten. Opportunity should be seized by the forelock—and those gentlemen who are now erecting villas in East Boston, on a promontory, which is at present not embellished with a single tree, have an excellent opportunity to test the truth of our suggestions. If the system of transplanting large trees which has been practised in Europe for centuries, could be introduced into this country, and we believe there is nothing to prevent it—it would give comfort to individuals, during the heat of summer, add to the beauty of our cities and villages, and enhance the value of landed property.

Frost at St. Augustine.—A gentleman who left St. Augustine on the 4th instant, states that in the early part of February all the country exhibited the bloom of spring and the fruits of the summer. The orange trees were covered with blossoms and with oranges. But the cold which was so severe here on the first days of March, extended to St. Augustine, and destroyed every thing. The fruits and flowers were destroyed, and it was feared the trees also were ruined. The country appeared as desolate as if a fire had swept over it.

Mr. John Miller, of Anne Arundel county, Md., has invented a new plan for constructing bridges, called the "continuous wrought-iron bar bridge."

A starch merchant lately died in England, leaving a fortune of a million to each of his six children. The secret of his gains consisted in feeding some three or four thousand hogs yearly upon the refuse of his manufactory, which is generally thrown away for its offensiveness, but which consists chiefly of the gluten or most nutritious portion of vegetable matter.

Geology.—A paragraph in the French journals, though not sufficiently explicit to admit of our full understanding of the case, appears to describe a matter of considerable geographical interest—namely, the discovery in a sand pit, near Chateaudun, of a petrefaction resembling the top of a palm tree, about 8½ feet in length, and 1½ in girth at the base, whence it gradually tapers to the other end—altogether resembling a club. The wood is almost as sonorous as bell-metal; and in the same pit are found petrified bones of animals, and shells, belonging, it is said, both to river and sea formations.

THE FARMER.

[From the *Intelligencer and Expositor*.]

IMPROVEMENT OF SOIL.

It would be extremely difficult to suggest a greater earthly good to mankind, than the discovery of some plan of inducing them to believe practically in truths, the plainness, or certainty of which, they will not attempt to deny. The difficulty of effecting this object, produced amongst the ancients, I presume, the theory of *two souls*, amongst the moderns, a strong argument in favor of an *unseen spirit*, impelling the rational man, when acting irrationally, and I suppose gave rise to the expression of a "devilish fool."

In this class must certainly be comprehended those, to whom a self evident truth is proposed, for their benefit, and on which they refuse to act, perfectly satisfied of its being a truth, and that it would be for their benefit, if pursued, simply, because they have been accustomed to a different course.

The following extract from an address of a distinguished farmer, one who "*holds the plough*," and who by a judicious manuring, or improving system, has augmented the pecuniary value of a landed property, at least *ten fold*, in the same number of years, is so much to the purpose, and so applicable to the subject of these papers, that I cannot forbear giving it. It presents one of those happy pictures of a most interesting truth, that we know it as soon as seen, and the mind, involuntarily recognizes it, as self-evident.

"As the *farm*, and the *animals*, and the *implements* thereon, constitute the stock in business, of the agriculturist; their gradual improvement, is a gradual augmentation of his capital, and consequently of his wealth; but on the other hand, their gradual deterioration, is a gradual diminution of his capital, that consequently must, in process of time, inevitably terminate in abject poverty. The necessary result then of the one course of proceeding is competency, and happiness, and that of the other, insolvency and wretchedness. This being the alternative, the interesting desideratum is, how the one is to be attained, and how the other is to be avoided. The answer is at hand,—adopt the *improving system*; it is that of the most thriving agriculturist."

In the prosecution of a judicious accumulation of *compost manure*, the planter will find that all *weeds*, will aid in the work, whether in the green or dry state, and in appropriating which to this purpose, he will rid himself of, and make a profitable use of what would otherwise become his pests, and the destruction of his fences.

In this part of the work the child and the partial cripple, can be employed, and it can be going on throughout the year. No waggon, or cart need come home empty. Feeble indeed must be the being that cannot rake *leaves*, or the one that cannot gather *weeds*.

To some suggestions in my last paper, I know it will be said, why not suffer certain vegetable matter to rot on the ground? My former papers must have furnished an answer to the query, and to which I will add, that, suffering vegetable matter to rot on the ground, is something like "cow-panning," as it is usually done—when you look

for the remains of these vegetable substances in the spring, you find a prodigious small portion; a judicious economy would say, cast them, as soon as it can be done, to your dungstead.

After the deposit of leaves is made, and sufficiently secured in their place, from winds, &c. by a layer of vines, weeds, &c., the cattle will be turned in—common sense will determine when the surface has received what would be called, a coat of cow manure, on which the contents of the *Horse* and *Mules* stables, will be spread over the surface, with also all that can be procured from the pens of the other animals of the farm. In the plan suggested for a dungstead, in a former paper, this will be readily done, without loss of time, or requiring much trouble.

Swamp Mud now claims its place, if to be procured with any degree of convenience. A New England farmer states (and my readers will rest assured, those New Englanders, in all matters of "profit and loss," know what they are about) that he used much *swamp mud*, and found the produce in *corn*, superior to the barn yard manure.—A neighbor of his used it, and found it the first year, equal, and continuing longer its good effects. Another for corn in the drill, with hog manure, alternately, the muck manure superior. Mr. Daniel Bloomer put fifty loads on two acres—two acres not manured—the first produced one hundred and twenty bushels—the second sixty bushels. The following spring the muck manure produced more than twice the quantity of oats.

In our *state*, and *climate*, and with our mud, I can bear ample testimony to its good effects, when saturated with the liquid post of a dung heap. In this way I have fairly, and fully determined, that it cannot be excelled, as an auxiliary, in the formation of a compost manure. **PLANTER.**

MASSACHUSETTS SOCIETY FOR PROMOTING AGRICULTURE.

WILLIAM CARTER'S PREMIUMS FOR POTATOES AND BARLEY.

Fitchburg, Mass. Nov. 29, 1834.

To Benjamin Guild, Esq. Asst. Rec'g. Sec. of the Mass. Soc. for promoting Agriculture.

The undersigned proposes the following described crops of Potatoes and Barley, raised the past season, each upon one acre of land upon his farm in Fitchburg, for the Society's Premiums—and gives the following statements in relation to the same. The acre of land upon which the subscriber raised the present year, five hundred and thirteen bushels of Potatoes, was green sward, having been mowed six years; it was broke up in September, 1835, harrowed and cross-ploughed again, and furrowed two and an half feet apart, and forty cart loads of good barn manure put in the drills. The planting was in the last week in May, the quantity of seed 55 bushels, two thirds of which were the common long red potato and the other third, the common blue potato. The ground was hoed twice; the first time soon after the sprouts appeared, and again, when the tops were about one foot in height. The crop was harvested in the last part of October. No particular account of the expense of cultivation has been kept, but no unusual expense, as may be seen from the above statement, was incurred.

The acre of land on which the subscriber has raised the present season fifty-five bushels of the common two rowed barley, is the same on which was raised the last year 677 bushels of potatoes, for which he was awarded the Society's Premium. Forty loads of good barn manure were last year, previous to the planting, spread upon the land.—Nothing was done with the land, after the crop of last year was taken off, until the last spring, when the ground was ploughed early, some time afterward cross-ploughed, and four and an half bushels of seed sown on the furrow and harrowed in. The crop was harvested in the latter part of July, and threshed and measured the last of October. No expense above what is above stated was incurred upon the cultivation of this crop. **WILLIAM CARTER.**

MR. J. GARDNER'S PREMIUM CROP OF RYE.

To the Committee of Agricultural products, Mass. Agricultural Society.

The subscriber offers for the premium of the Society, for the greatest crop of rye raised on an acre, the following production of one acre and fifteen rods of land on his farm in Swanzy, county of Bristol. The lot of land on which the crop of rye was raised, the present year, was the last year planted with potatoes, and but a small quantity of manure, say six or eight cart loads of common compost manure, was put into the hills, which together with about 25 or 30 barrels of Menhaden fish, which were spread or put upon the lot, during the time of hoeing, was all the manure used for the two crops of potatoes and rye; about 225 bushels of potatoes, dug and marketed in August, was the product of that crop. Soon after the field was cleared of the potatoes, the ground was ploughed, and seed sown, and harrowed in, and completed about the first of September. The crop of rye the present year was extraordinary heavy, so that the reaping which was done early in July, required the labor, equal to that of one man for five days. The very great quantity of straw, (rather too much seed having been sown, say one and a half bushels) and upon that, but a few days before the reaping, a very heavy rain fell, made the labor of reaping quite a task; after reaping, the straw being green, some days elapsed before the binding and stacking was done, so that a waste of some, perhaps bushels of rye was the consequence. The threshing done as soon as convenient, say last of August, and the grain was thoroughly cleaned, forty-seven bushels of heavy rye, averaging 60 pounds to the bushel was measured up.

By adopting the legal standard, of 54 pounds for a bushel, the number of bushels is increased to more than fifty-two, and following out that standard of 54 pounds for a bushel, within a fraction of 48 bushels will be the product per acre, or taking the crop as it measured, weighing sixty pounds, the product amounts to forty-three bushels to the acre.

The subscriber will here add, for the information of the committee, that in this town large quantities of Menhaden fish are caught annually and mostly used for manure; the price of these fish ranges from 12 to 25 cents per barrel, and as a manure for rye are worthy of every farmer's attention who can obtain them at those prices; they

also are in high reputation for a manure generally. The subscriber owning a seige, takes several thousand barrels annually, and sells a great proportion of what he takes, but uses quite a quantity on his own farm, and the field on which the rye was raised as well as the rest of his farm has been made to be in his opinion quite productive in consequence of their being used.

The subscriber has given, as he believes, all the facts required by the committee to enable them to decide upon the claims for premiums; should the committee however require further information, in order for them to decide, the subscriber will be ready to communicate, whatever may be desirable or requisite for the committee to possess.

The expenses of the crop are estimated as follows, to wit,

One and a half bushels seed rye	80 cts.	\$1 20
Ploughing and harrowing, &c.		2 50
Reaping and binding		8 00
Threshing and cleaning		6 00
		\$17 70

And the value of the rye as follows, to wit:

47 bushels rye	80 cts.	\$37 60
3 tons Rye Straw	\$4	12 00
		\$49 60

JOB GARDNER.

Swansey, Nov., 1834.

[From the Cultivator.]

AGRICULTURAL REPORT FOR 1834.

Although the quantity of *wheat* raised in this state is annually increasing, from our becoming rather better acquainted with the plant, and a denser population and consequently new grounds coming under the use of the plough, still the crop, considered as a whole, and allowing a pro rata calculation for the causes of its increase, is not as great this year as it was in 1833. The winter of 1833-34 was what is called an open one. A good deal of wheat was frozen out in the course of it, from the want of snow, which is essential to a good winter crop. The spring of 1834 was favorable to its growth, but in the early part of the summer the weather was extremely hot and dry. The thermometer for some weeks in July ranging at near 90 degrees, and no rain to moisten or cool the atmosphere. This weather was not injurious to wheat in particular localities, but in other parts of the state the wheat suffered from blight, rust, and in a few of the midland counties, from the depredations of the grain worm, supposed to be the *Vibria Triciti*. This grub made its appearance in June, was most troublesome in a few counties north of Albany, where it committed great ravages, and from whence it will probably spread to contiguous counties the succeeding season. The earliest indication of its appearance hereafter ought to be carefully noted, and its method of propagation and propensities closely observed, in the hope that it will lead to the adoption of a plan for its extinction. Generally speaking the crop was of less weight too than the last year, and would hardly average 60 lb. to the bushel, which is less than the weight ordinarily of our wheat. The price too has been at least 15 per cent. less than the last year. We presume

this was imputable to rather a lessened demand for many of our productions.

Wool.—The quantity grown in this state is annually and rapidly increasing, and the quality improving. Farmers generally are becoming better judges of both the animal and its fleece, and raise more of the valuable kinds. The native sheep has been much improved upon by intermixture with the foreign varieties, and we bid fair by a careful attention to this branch of agriculture, considering our facilities for its prosecution, to rival the English in the quality and weight of carcass, whilst we compete with Saxony and Spain in the fineness of the fleece. Perseverance will in a short time effect this, for the American wool is now preferred by our own manufacturers to a rather finer quality of foreign, because it works up better. The home market being supplied, the prospect is, we will soon see the time when it will be sought after from abroad. The price was about the same as last year, if any thing rather better; the supply on hand now in the country is not large, and will probably be very nearly consumed by the manufacturers this winter and the coming spring. The importation the last season has been small, and the prospect of the price for the crop of 1835 as flattering as the one just disposed of. The last public sales previous to the suspension of navigation by winter, (and which are a criterion not only of the quantity in market but the prospect of what the price is likely to be for months to come,) was quite as good as former sales, and if any thing rather in advance. The price of the article in Europe remains much the same as it has been for some months previous, although there were reports to the contrary. The manufacturers of woollens in Europe have constant employment and a brisk demand for their purchases.

Indian Corn.—In this article for the last year, there has been a great falling off in the quantity. The prospect for a crop was never more flattering than it was in the month of June last, when the coolness of the preceding spring had abated and the warm weather set in, but early in July the drought commenced which continued nearly three months. The corn suffered very much from it. The crop taken as a whole was not over half a yield, but the quality is good, and none was lost for want of ripening. Although this crop is small, the price is not advanced beyond the previous year. Corn is more extensively cultivated than formerly, and in ordinary seasons, more is raised off of an equal quantity of land. It delights in a warm rich soil—clayey lands are not congenial to its growth without they are well manured, and we have a wet but warm season. Under such circumstances they will produce heavy crops, but it requires a late fall (that is, late frost) to ripen it. In suitable situations it is a profitable crop, not only to wheat, for it yields not only heavy crops of grain, but large quantities of the best of provender for a winter supply for stock, at the same time that it materially adds to our supply of manure. It is more extensively cultivated in the southern and middle than in the western portions of our state.

Oats are our next best crop. As they are extensively cultivated, the supply in a measure supercedes the demand for corn. They do well on

lighter land. The spring and summer were both favorable to their growth, and they probably suffered less from the drought than any other kind of grain. This crop taken as a whole, was rather more than an average, and their growth seems to be congenial to all situations and soil. Upon the highest hills and lowest vallies, upon the lightest sands or heaviest clays, they make the best of circumstances, and thrive in all places—but from their greedy nature they exhaust the soil, and for that reason ought not to be extensively cultivated. The prices about the same as last year. Stock will eat this straw next in avidity to that of corn.

The increasing demand for *Barley* for some years, has rendered its culture of the most importance in many of our agricultural districts, particularly in towns near and contiguous to the Mohawk, and even farther west; and it gives us pleasure to say, that the crop has been good—better than medium, and the quality fair—though prices probably from the abundance of the crop, have not sustained their usual grade.

Hops have yielded too a fair crop, though we are sorry to say, the quality as usual, has been bad. The growers have suffered greatly in their prices in consequence of either the premature gathering of the crop, or of its having been injudiciously cured. But few good samples, we are told by buyers, have been offered in market; but these have brought a good price.

Potatoes were a light crop—not more than $\frac{1}{2}$ of an average yield. It was entirely imputable to the dry weather, and they are an article now both high in price and in great demand. The kinds of potatoes generally cultivated are bad in quality and not over large in product. In both they are susceptible of great improvement, and it is against the farmer's interest that they do not receive it.

Pork has not been as cheaply fattened nor as much sought after as last year. The want of apples this year has been a serious loss to this interest, and the consequence was that to fit our hogs for market drew too much on our grain crib, which has made the fattening of the animal extremely unprofitable. The price too, from there being much old pork left in market of last year, was a falling off.

Apples and fruit there were none.

Upon the whole the year has not been as extensively prosperous to the farmer as the preceding one. The dry weather beginning in July has not ended even now, and winter has commenced with the fountains almost dried up and the streams of water low. But farmers will never despond, throwing themselves upon the bounties of Providence and their own industry. The spring of 1835 will see them recommence their labors with redoubled activity and zeal, as they act upon the motto that if they cannot "command success they will at least try to deserve it."

A new species of potatoe has been introduced in the province of Ardeche, France. One small root of half an ounce produced 48 pounds; and two bulbs in two years six cart loads!

An honest employment is a most excellent patrimony.

A clear conscience fears no accusation.

THE BREEDER & MANAGER.

EARLY LAMBS.—Good farmers will take care of their early Lambs. Ewes from which lambs are soon expected should be housed if possible, and well fed. There is little danger of losing a lamb after it reaches the age of four days; if the dam affords plenty of milk, it will bear cold and exposure nearly as well as the mother. Early lambs afford the greatest profit in market; not only so, but early lambs make the strongest and largest and most profitable sheep. Nearly the same may be said of cows and early calves, as to housing, feeding, &c., as of sheep. The writers in the New England Farmer and other papers devoted to agricultural subjects often repeat it as a truism that the introduction of foreign breeds of cattle and sheep among careless, improvident farmers, is useless. The old American breeds can be starved as cheaply as foreign breeds, besides, they do not cost so much in the first instance and of course the heedless farmer can make experiments on them at a cheaper rate. The writers highly approve the attempts to improve the breeds of cattle; but contend that a large share of our farmers need improvement in their habits of taking care of cattle, before our flocks generally will exhibit any thing very promising.—*Columbian Register.*

[From the London Lancet.]

DR. YOTATT'S VETERINARY MEDICINE.

Lecture XII.—Continued.

Ozena in Cattle.—Of Ozena in cattle I have seen but few cases, and they seem to belong to that periodical coryza—a nasal gleet, with the cure of which nature has a great deal more to do than the veterinary surgeon.

Glanders in Cattle.—Of Glanders in cattle I know nothing; that which approached the nearest to it was a case of chronic coryza, that ultimately yielded to medical treatment. I do not, however, think that this point is yet fairly settled; it is a very important one, and an interesting field for research and experiment lies before you. So far as cattle and sheep are concerned, I stand before you the first public lecturer, South of the Tweed, who has condescended systematically to notice their diseases. There is an honorably splendid exception at Edinburgh; but the instructions of Mr. Dick have hitherto been, but I trust will not always be, confined to his class. Sometimes I feel oppressed by a consciousness of the disadvantageous situation in which I am placed. Well, Gentlemen, I can only give you the experience of an individual, but I may have the happiness to enlist you in that cause in which I am laboring,—the improvement of this most important and shamefully-neglected branch of our profession, the knowledge and treatment of the diseases of cattle, sheep, and every domesticated animal; and my successor—in this chair I must not call it, although I will venture to predict, that when our undervalued, degraded profession has a little more worked its way, a chair of veterinary medicine will be established here, and will never be removed while the University of London stands on its basis—my successor, I say, in this situation, will have a pleasanter and

more satisfactory task to perform. Gentlemen, this is a subject for your serious investigation.

Farcy in Cattle.—I have no case of glanders, according to the hitherto-acknowledged acceptation of the term, but have cases of that which bears too strong a resemblance to farcy. M. Sorillon, veterinary surgeon at Absac, in the department of the Gironde in France, has placed upon record the most satisfactory account of this disease of doubtful character. In four oxen, each of which had considerable cough, a large corded absorbent could be traced from the inside of the upper part of the fore-arm to the fetlock. *Farcy buttons* were evident, not only to the touch but to the eye, through the whole extent of the corded vessel. Most of them were hard, scirrhus; but others suppurated and ulcerated. It was the first time that he had seen a disease of this kind in the ox, and he was struck with, and alarmed by, its similarity to farcy, and he adopted the measures to which he would have had recourse in a case of farcy. He applied the budding iron; the wounds healed, the cordiness of the absorbent was gradually diminished, and the cough disappeared. Two months afterwards, however, the farcy buttons and the corded absorbent were seen again, and the cough returned at the same time. Two were perfectly cured, and of the other two, including the one that experienced a relapse, he could gain no after-intelligence. These cases occurred in the space of about three years, and the disease was not communicated to any of the oxen that fed in the same pasture. These are suspicious cases, but we must suspend our judgment until we have accumulated more facts. If they were cases of farcy, the disease assumed a very mild character, and was unusually manageable. I am far from sure that there might not have been some diseases of the foot—foot-rot—although not of a very malignant kind; otherwise M. Sorillon would have noticed it and connected it with the supposed farcy. Cattle are occasionally subject to ulcers about the joints, and then these little buttons, or buds, are generally seen running along the course of the veins. I have seen them continue in their hard state for several months, when the farmer would not have any thing done to them, and at length they have dispersed; but, at other times, they have burst, and ulcers have been formed exceedingly difficult to heal, and the matter from which has corroded, and ulcerated the neighboring parts. When there did not appear to be any great swelling of the foot, or any ulceration, I have known the inflammation extend up the leg, and involve the whole of the cellular membrane of that extremity, and even destroy the animal, by constitutional disturbance which it created. I have now in the house a plain and palpable case of that, in a deer, that died at the gardens of the Zoological Society, from pure irritative fever, occasioned by inflammation of the foot—foot-rot—and the absorbents were here corded, but not buttoned. We shall know more about these things in due time.

Coryza in Sheep.—Coryza is a frequent disease in these animals, and arising usually from the same prevalent cause, undue exposure to extreme cold in the winter. Matter will be seen running from the nostrils of three-fourths of the sheep in some flocks; it will annoyingly plug up the narrow

aperture of the nasal cavity, already filled by the singular development of the æthmoid and turbinated bones. The animal will be arrested at every second or third bite at the herbage, and will snort violently, or stand with his head protuded, laboring for breath. Some have said that this is contagious; we have had no proof that it is so; it spreads through the flock, but all the sheep have been exposed to the same exciting cause.

Periodical.—This will continue during the winter months. The health of the sheep seems to be little or not at all affected; it is a mere local affair; there is not even any enlargement of the submaxillary glands. Then, as in oxen, as soon as the warm breezes of the spring are felt, the discharge rapidly diminishes, and, whether we are to attribute it to the genial change of the season, or to the medical power of the first flush of grass, in the course of a week or two, not a vestige of disease remains in nine-tenths of the flock.

Fatal to some,—but the tenth part. Why that which renovates the others produces in this tenth a faint struggle against the foe; and then they become weaker and weaker; the inflammation spreads, and affects other passages; ulcers are in the nose; every sinus is full of pus; the larynx, the trachea, the bronchial tubes, are lined by a kind of false membrane, composed of mingled mucus and pus, and underneath that is a flush of inflammation of the intensest kind, with deep and spreading ulceration; and the animal gets weaker still, and more and more emaciated, until pulmonary consumption is confirmed, and death closes the scene.

Seldom treated by the Veterinarian.—Sheep are, even by intelligent farmers, scarcely deemed worthy of medical notice, and except there is some epidemic or contagious disease, and where in truth the skill of the surgeon is of little or no avail, he is rarely consulted about them. On this account it is that the veterinary surgeon has seldom condescended to give to the disease of sheep a moment's consideration, and thus all parties have suffered. The veterinary surgeon has not had the credit of being competent to this branch of his profession, and the flocks of the farmer have been thinned by many a malady, for which the united labors of veterinarians would long ere this have discovered a preventive or a palliation, if not a cure. It will not be always thus. The proper extent of veterinary science begins now to be appreciated, and the schools must recognize it, and the veterinarian and the agriculturist will be equally benefited.

Proper Treatment.—In some cases I have given with benefit the fever powder already recommended for horses and cattle, and in doses from 10 grains to a scruple of the compound. There have been fewer of the fated lot remaining, and some of them have been redeemed from the destruction that seemed to await them. If we cannot, however, do much as to the medical treatment of this disease, we can do more in the way of prevention. If we cannot hasten the return of spring, we can remove the shivers to a drier and warmer situation—we can encourage the growth of the thick and almost impervious hedge, or of the tree whose winter foliage will always afford a shelter. Agriculturists begin to be aware of the necessity of

some protection for the ewe that has just yeaned, and for the newly-dropped lamb. They have purchased their experience at a dear rate, but they have learned a lesson of wisdom and humanity.

Not Glanders.—The disease that I have been describing is called by some the *glanders* of sheep, but it has no affinity to that malady in the horse. The result of several experiments, so far as they have been carried, is that the sheep is not susceptible of glanders. I should be cautious of trying the experiment with a valuable flock, but I never yet heard of an instance of the disease being communicated by a glandered horse feeding in the same pasture with sheep. The matter of glanders has been thrust up the nostril of a sheep without bad effect, and the horse has been inoculated without ill result with the matter from the nose of a sheep laboring under bad coryza.

Not Irritation from the Larvæ of Flies.—You will be careful, gentlemen, that you do not confound this disease with another discharge, small and limpid, but accompanied by seemingly insupportable annoyance to the animal, who is snorting, and throwing himself about, and galloping in every direction. This occurs in the summer—it attacks only a few of the flock, and it is occasioned by the larvæ of the *Æstrus Equi* crawling up the nostril to reach their destined residence during the first form which they assume.

Of the swine I am not able to speak from experience, and I will not mislead you by hearsay reports from others.

[From the Cultivator.]

WINTERING SHEEP.

In December flocks of sheep require a little of our time and attention; if these are bestowed with subsequent ordinary care, sheep will commonly pass through the winter with trifling loss and much to our advantage. For want of attention in the commencement of winter I have seen large flocks nearly lost during its course, which might have been saved with a little previous care. But when it did occur you could not convince their owners that it was their bad management, as they had made up their minds to impute it solely to their *bad luck*. It is always the best policy for the farmer to have his sheep in good condition when they begin the winter, and then they are sure to go well through it. If however they are permitted to enter it poor and light—good provender and a regular supply of it, which is the best that can then be done, although it may save the lives of some, will not carry them prosperously through it. The foundation of our loss of sheep in winter is laid during the season of pasturing, for the experience of every farmer will teach him that only give them enough to eat during the summer, the natural effect will be that they will put on flesh; and a sheep in good condition is easily and safely wintered, whilst it is a most difficult job to carry a poor sheep safe through the winter. It is wrong to permit them to ramble over the fields later than about the first of December, because at that time there is little nutriment in the scanty herbage on which they feed, and the blades of grass had better remain on the stem to protect it during the frosts and winds of winter, and prepare it for an early and vigorous growth in the spring; besides, as the supply to the animal is small, and

innutritious, there is great danger that there will be a falling off in its flesh, which it can ill spare, and which to its subsequent existence it is so necessary it should now retain. I have frequently thought that an open December, which is often wished for by the farmer to save his winter supply of hay, is more prejudicial to his sheep, when they ramble over the fields, and to his own interest, than he is generally aware of. It would certainly comport more with real economy, if he were to bring up his sheep by the 10th, or at farthest the 15th of this month, into winter quarters, even if the weather should remain warm and the ground uncovered; for if they lose flesh at this time, they cannot regain it until spring, and the mortality which sometimes costs almost entire flocks is imputable in a measure to this cause.

Sheep in winter should have sheds; the preservation of their health requires this indulgence, and nature prompts to it. Let me ask, if they have the choice, do they remain in the open air in a storm? No, they as instinctively run to their covering as a man does to his house, and if they do not require it quite as much, they appear quite as well for the shelter. For a flock of poor sheep a protection from the weather is all important. Those in good condition do not as much want it, as they have a better coat both of flesh and wool; but for them it is likewise useful, and a good farmer will not omit to give all the requisite shelter. In those countries in Europe which grow large quantities of the finest wool, they find it indispensable to the attainment of their object, that is fine wool, that their sheep are sheltered from storms both summer and winter, and they have made their arrangements accordingly, for they herd them every night and narrowly watch the indications of the weather during the day. They say that rain and snow give a hardness and coarseness to the wool which they can obviate by a sufficiency of shelter.

But to our subject: as soon as sheep are brought into the yard for winter, the different kinds of lambs, ewes and wethers should be carefully separated and kept apart. It is important that those in one yard should be as nearly of a size as practicable; for by being so, there are no strong ones among them, to drive the weaker from their provender. All will then feed alike and do well. The flocks ought likewise to be as small as we can conveniently make them. It is an invariable rule that a small flock does much better than a large one, even if both, according to their number, are fed equally well. If the flocks in each yard can be reduced to between fifty and one hundred, so much the better; and it is a great desideratum to make them as few as fifty if it can in any way be effected. It is also necessary to have a separate yard for old and poor sheep, and if there are any in the flock that do not subsequently do well, they should be removed into what is commonly called the hospital. These hospital sheep, by being few in number, having a good warm shed, a sheaf of oats, or a few screenings from under the fanning mill, once a day, will soon begin to improve. I have had my hospital sheep in a better condition with this care by spring, than any other flock, and I must say that for the last three seasons my sheep were in better condition when I turned them out of my yards in the spring, than when I

put them there in the beginning of winter. Sheep ought to be rather sparingly than sumptuously fed, three times a day, and out of racks, to prevent them from running over and trampling on the hay. As soon as one is seen in any of the flocks to become thin, it ought to be removed at once into the hospital, where it will be better fed. If you neglect to do this it will soon be too late, and you will suffer loss; for a sheep once reduced to a certain point cannot be recovered. It is of service to give them a feeding of straw, or pine tops if you please; for it invigorates their health and makes a change in their food. They ought all to be daily watered, and if your hay has not been salted, to have a lick of salt occasionally. The opinion that sheep do not want water is erroneous; repeated observation has convinced me that it is almost as indispensable to their welfare as their food, and the sooner farmers get rid of this notion the better for both their interests and understanding. I have tried the experiment of keeping sheep without water in conformity with this improper custom so often and thoroughly, that I have come to this conclusion that the only safe rule is the opposite one. I could repeat the several occasions when I have acted upon this plan for my own information, were it necessary, but I only add that the result in my hands was invariable, that is, my sheep grew thin, as it was, that they immediately improved when I adopted an opposite practice. With this care you will save all your sheep; or not lose more of them than you would of the same number of horses and cattle. They will have no disease among them. I have often thought of an observation, made to me by an experienced wool-grower from whom I once asked information of the diseases of sheep; he answered, "what have you to do with the diseases of sheep? Take care of them and you will have no need for remedies." This observation struck me as strange at the time, but subsequent experience has amply confirmed it. And now, what will the farmer gain by keeping his sheep well? In the first place, he will save his hay, a fat sheep will not eat so much as a poor one; he will save all his grain—sheep in good condition do not require any. In the next place, he will save all his sheep—he will have more and better lambs in the spring, besides several ounces more of wool to each sheep; and what is better than all the rest, he will in the end save himself loss and anxiety. The saving will at least be from one-eighth to one-fourth of the value of his flock, and all this by attending to a necessary work in due season. A.

Braided Rat Tails.—A few days since at Darien, N. Y. a cluster of eleven rats were found in a stable, with their tails braided together in such a manner as to forbid the idea of their ever extricating themselves.—Ten of the rats were alive; they had nearly consumed the eleventh! The ends of the tails that stuck out from a half to one inch through the braiding, had perished, while the remainder was perfectly sound.

Great Yield!—We are informed that there were raised on the plantation of John R. Davis, Esq., at the head of Pungo river, in this county, the past season, on one acre of ground which had never been cleared before, twelve barrels and a half of Corn.—*North-Carolina Whig.*

THE GARDENER.

[From the New England Farmer.]

EARLY CORN.

MR. FESSENDER—About the first of October 1835, I read in some newspaper not now recollected, a communication from the Hon. O. Fiske, M. D. of Worcester, on the article of early corn which he had for three or four years successfully raised. The importance of having seed corn which would ripen sufficiently early to escape our frosts, also to make use of the same ground for other culture, and thereby save time in the spring when nature seems to press on the duties of the farmer, induced me immediately to address the Doctor and request him to send me in the course of the ensuing winter or spring half a bushel of his best selected seed.

Early in May it arrived to hand. On the 14th same month, I had about half a peck of it, after being soaked two or three days in a saturated solution of coppers, planted on less than half an acre of inverted sward, broken up for the purpose; was manured in the holes, was hoed twice with very little hilling in either operation. It was in spindle and ear the first of July, fit for boiling about the 15th to the 20th, same month, and was harvested the middle of September; and immediately husked out, measuring forty-five bushels in the ear, being more than ninety bushels to the acre. The stalk is very small and ran seldom higher than four to five feet. The ear is small and not long, but the kernel is set very compactly on the cob; is good for boiling green, excellent in bread, and very useful for the farmer on account of its early arrival at maturity; and would have been much more productive had it been planted two and a half by three feet distant, instead of three and a half by four, and some even more distant.

I also made an experiment the last year with another kind, the spindle corn (presented to me by a friend) which has a very small but exceedingly long cob, running from nine to over fifteen inches in length, is eight rowed, of a fine bright yellow color, very productive and excellent for bread, and was harvested ripe before the frosts of last season:—and the last season it is well known, was not one of the most favorable seasons for the growth of that article.

I am very respectfully,

Your obt. serv^t.

HECTOR COFFIN.

The article below, on the culture of the Jerusalem Artichoke, is well worth the attention of every planter. Perhaps there is no root planted that yields more abundantly. Its uses, too, are multifarious. As a table vegetable, simply boiled as the potato, it is by many much admired. If parboiled, and well mashed in a mortar, and then beaten up with flour, and made into a fritter, it greatly resembles the oyster—so that with the aid of the Jerusalem Artichoke, one dozen oysters, in cookery, will be made to supply the place of one hundred. In feeding hogs, nothing of the potato tribe is superior. We speak knowingly, when we say that the Jerusalem Artichoke is superior to any food we have ever tried, for MILCH COWS. This food increases both the quantity and quality

of milk, and if mashed or boiled with a small quantity of chopped corn, will so improve cattle in three months, that they will hardly be known in appearance or produce. The culture of this valuable root is simple. If every planter will put three or four hills in each corner of his fence no other culture will be required.—*Louisiana Journal*.

JERUSALEM ARTICHOKE.

Although this vegetable is generally known in this country, still it is questionable if a full and satisfactory experiment was ever made. We make the following extract:

"I was determined to prove whether or not they could be cultivated to greater advantage than the potato, as food for cattle. One sack was consumed by a young calf at hand; it ate them with avidity, and improved on them. I took the other two sacks and planted them in the midst of a five acre piece of potatoes. I set them whole, without cutting, measuring correctly an eighth part of an acre; the produce was in proportion to six hundred and fifty bushels per acre. The following year, the memorable one of 1826, I planted half an acre on a piece of thin gravel, old tillage land, in its regular course of preparation for a vegetable crop after wheat: they maintained their verdure through that extraordinary dry summer, and produced one hundred and fifty bushels; but the potatoes by the side of them were completely set fast: they never formed a bulb. The year following I set an acre on part of the same kind of soil, but of better quality; it produced five hundred and seventy bushels, without any dung. A half an acre on the same land, with the usual quantity of dung for turnips, produced two hundred and ninety bushels (a bad compensation for eight loads of excellent dung). This present season, an acre on the same land (part of my turnip fallows) produced five hundred and seventy-six bushels; but the wet state of the soil when taken up, and being a vegetable of uneven surface, which causes the soil to adhere to it more than to a potato, renders it difficult to come at the exact quantity. From an experiment I made of washing a sack, I can safely assert, I have five hundred and thirty bushels of clean roots; while the vegetables on our flat gravels do not equal this by full fifty per cent in value, except the potato, which produced three hundred and eight bushels on the same soil. I could never raise more in favorable seasons.

"The cultivation of the artichoke is the same as of the potato, except that it requires to be set earlier—not later than March; if laid above ground all winter, it is proof against the severest frost.—When once cleaned, no weed can live in its dense shade; horses, beasts and sheep consume it with avidity; pigs prefer a potato to it in its raw state, but prefer the artichoke when boiled or steamed. It attracts the game in a most extraordinary way; they resort to its shade in autumn; it forms one of the finest covers in nature. We are so fortunate as to have but little game in our lordship; I do not recollect ever having seen even a Swedish turnip bitten by a hare or rabbit, notwithstanding they will consume the artichokes left by the men in sowing them.

"If potatoes can be profitably cultivated as food for cattle, compared with Swedish turnips, man-

gel wurtzel, the sugar beet, &c., which I much doubt, the artichoke is vastly superior to them.—The expenses of culture is no more; it is not liable to be injured by frost; can be taken up at pleasure; it produced at least thirty per cent more, and on poor land fully fifty per cent; is far more nutritious, and leaves the land perfectly clean.—The only objection that can be urged against their cultivation for cattle in competition with potatoes is, that they require more care in taking them up. The frost not acting upon them so as to destroy vegetation, what are missed will, of course, grow amongst the succeeding crop, but I have found very little inconvenience in this respect."—*N. Y. Farmer*.

Calla Æthiopica.—One of these showy plants, very deservedly a favorite with the cultivators of ornamental flowers, we had the pleasure of seeing in the highest perfection, on February 20, belonging to Miss Frances Alsop, of this city.

The measurements we then made of this fine Calla, were as follows:

Height of the scape, three feet surmounted with a white cucullate spathe, or as it is commonly called, the flower, and measuring, (the circumference of its margin) two feet three and a half inches.

The glossy green sagittate leaf was seventeen inches long, by eight inches broad; the leaf was elevated on a petiole, of about the same height with the scape.

The Calla Æthiopica of Willdenow, we have just been speaking of, appears to have been first introduced into England about the year 1731, and is a native of the Cape of Good Hope. It is also said to be found on the Island of St. Helena. B.

Middletown, Conn. March 18.

SILK MACHINE.—We learn that an enterprising mechanic of this town has invented a machine for Reeling, Spinning and Twisting Silk, applicable to domestic purposes or may be worked by horse or water power. By this machine the silk is separated from the cocoon and made into silk threads of any size wanted spun, doubled and twisted, placed on quills, reel or wound into balls, by one and the same operation, ready made into twist or sewing silk, or for coloring and weaving. The space occupied by the Machine is only about 5 feet from the cocoon to the completion into silk finished.—We have the strongest assurances of its success, furnishing an apparatus which will give this country an advantage over all others in the production of the raw material.—*Northampton Cour.*

The Silk Worm and Mulberry Trees.—The possible contingency of a rupture with France will naturally turn the attention of our farmers more than it yet has been, to the cultivation of the mulberry. Many plantations of this tree exist in New England, and in some towns the silk manufactory has been carried on by individuals in a domestic way, and especially by some of our industrious Yankee girls, with great profit. During one of our late fairs in this city, a man wove from the cocoons, an excellent strong silk for vests. The subject also has been agitated in Congress, where Judge Spencer's report some few years since enters into the matter in detail. Many essays also have been published on the cultivation

and manufacture of silk in the United States, the whole amount of which statistical information goes conclusively to establish the fact, that our country, (especially the South,) is admirably adapted for the growth of the mulberry, and that the raising of the worms and the fabrication of silk, are of such easy and simple process, that the business may be pursued to any extent the moment we feel disposed to undertake it in good earnest. —*N. Y. Star.*

[From the New England Farmer.]

DIFFERENT SORTS OF WALNUTS.

A correspondent whom we are solicitous to oblige, wishes "to learn if there is any certain rule by which the true Shell Bark or Hickory nut tree, while young, can be distinguished from the Pig or Bitter Walnut tree. The occasion is, I have about fourteen acres of young growth of the walnut tree kind, and wish to transplant the Shell Bark kind for fruit, and do not know them apart in the grove." He wishes, therefore, for "the rule to distinguish the two kinds of trees, when young, if any rule exists."

Authors differ very widely in their description of this genus of trees. Loudon, in his Encyclopedia of Gardening, treats of but one kind—the English Walnut, of which he mentions several varieties. The Farmers' Assistant asserts, that "there are but four species of this tree in this country, which are indigenous. The enumeration of these, by M. de Witt, which is believed to be the only correct one, is as follows: The black walnut (*Juglans nigra*), the butternut (*Juglans cinerea*), the Illinois nut (*Juglans olivæ formis*), of each of which there are no varieties, and the hickory nut (*Juglans alba*), of which there are several varieties, such as the shag bark, the smooth bark, &c. The nuts of the three first mentioned, and of the shag bark, are good; some of the varieties of the smooth bark are tolerable, and some are bitter."

Michaux's Treatise on the Forest Trees of North America enumerates many more varieties of the walnut, with descriptions too long for our insertion; and such, we apprehend, as would not enable our correspondent to distinguish the different varieties in young trees of that genus. Sweet's Hortus Britannicus very much enlarges the list, and gives us five varieties of the walnut tree, and twelve varieties of the hickory nut. But his descriptions, we fear, would furnish our friend with but little information, which could enable him to select such young walnut trees as would prove most proper and profitable for transplanting. Still, we will quote his distinctive terms, as given in English, which will serve as a sample of the infinite diversity, as well as utility, of Nature's productions.

Under the head Walnut Tree, we have the common, double fruited, black, shell bark, cathartic [butternut], ash-leaved and wing-fruited. Then under the head Hickory nut are given, Pecan nut, narrow leaved, shell bark, shag bark, mocker nut, large fruited, pubescent, small-fruited, bitter nut, pig nut, smooth leaved, water, and entire leaved. Thus, instead of Mr. De Witt's four species of the Walnut, we have Mr. Sweet's seventeen varieties of the *Juglans* or walnut genus. We have, however, never seen half as many varieties; but always

have supposed that the fruit and timber of that which had a rough or shaggy bark was the most valuable for cultivation, and that the roughness of the bark presented a sufficient criterion for distinguishing between those sorts that are, and are not, to be recommended for cultivation.

MISCELLANEOUS.

INTEMPERANCE.

A drunken man freezes to death in the streets; his companions drink to keep themselves warm and stagger to the grave-yard with his remains. A son dies of drunkenness, and the father skulks to the sideboard and drinks off the dregs of the dead man's bottle. One man drinks that his appetite may be sharpened and his stomach toned and braced to a fuller and healthier action, though his neighbors by a similar course is shrivelled and almost actionless. The glutton drinks before dinner to create the sensation of hunger, and he drinks after dinner to quiet the sensations of repletion. In short there is no end to such absurdities. Men will talk and argue and even stagger into eternity, singing paens to the praise and glory of drink. If gunpowder, or fire-arms, or steam engines, occasioned the lowest fractional part of the evils ardent spirits occasion, the manufacturers, and all connected with their use in any way, would be hunted from every virtuous and humane community, by the force of public indignation. Did any one solitary disease make but half the ravages ardent spirits make on life and health, the skill and genius of the medical faculty would be stretched to its utmost, and the men of prayer would crowd round the altars fast and thick as doves to their windows, and there would be terror and mourning over the land; but because it is alcohol—the dear good friend, in health and sickness, in joy and in sorrow, in warm weather, and cold weather, and all weather, men hug it to their hearts and shout after Temperance men, as Micah shouted after his idols, "ye are taking away my gods, and what is this ye do unto me, what aileth thee Micah?" —*McKee's Press at Pat. N. J.*

BURDEN'S PATENT HORSE SHOE.—We became accidentally in possession of a horse shoe manufactured at the Troy Iron and Nail Factory, by a machine lately invented by Mr. Burden, which in addition to the rich reward the inventor cannot fail to realise, is conferring a lasting benefit on the country. These shoes will be put up in casks of assorted sizes, (similar to nails) and sold at a price but little above that of horse shoe iron in bar—thus saving the laborious process of pounding them out with the hammer, as has been done from time immemorial. Probably a greater curiosity is not to be seen than to witness the number of useful inventions introduced by Mr. B. within the last thirteen years, and which are now in operation at the Troy Establishment.

We truly condoled with Mr. B. in the recent loss of his steam boat, at a moment when he was about to realise his expectations; but on the whole we think he has no cause to regret his success in the mechanic arts, as we are creditably informed that in every attempt to improve he has succeed-

ed to the utmost of his wishes, which is seldom the lot of an inventor—and we do not hesitate to predict that his plan of steam boat will yet succeed to his most sanguine expectations, being founded on principles which to us appear to be as immutable as the fixed laws of nature.

We are happy to learn that a gentleman is now in the city for the purpose of ordering two engines for a boat at present building at Troy, on Mr. B's plan, intended to ply on the Farmington, Hampden and Hampshire canal, which (so far as the size goes) will prove the great value of the invention. We understand the boat will be in operation sometime in May next.

Mr. Burden has also, we learn, received authentic letters from Paris relative to a meeting there of scientific men on the subject of his steam boat—one constructed on his model being, as we have already stated in our paper, about to be placed on the Seine, to run between Paris and Rouen.

As to his horse shoe, one of which is in our office, the machine turns out thirty horse shoes, curved, regulated and uniform, in one minute, the greatest of all modern improvements.—*N. Y. Star.*

The Electrical Eel.—The electrical eel attains to a considerable size and sometimes kills a horse that is wading the streams: when he comes in contact with the chest of the horse about the region of the heart the power of his stroke knocks him down and kills him. A man, attempting to lift a small one carefully, has been knocked down by it. It kills frogs and fish instantaneously. It is of a dull leaden colour, with small lurid eyes; it sails with as much facility backwards as forwards. The electricity is not permanent, nor the power always at its command; when hungry the power is at its greatest intensity.—*Webster's Narrative of a Voyage to the Southern Ocean.*

Transmigration of Souls.—Talking on the subject of metempsychosis, a young man observed, that he remembered having been the golden calf. "Very likely," replied a lady, "for you have lost nothing but the gilding."

To remove a hard coating or crust from glass and porcelain vessels.—It often happens that glass vessels, used as pots for flowers and other purposes, receive an unsightly deposit or crust, hard to be removed by scouring or rubbing. The best method to take it off, is to wash it with a little diluted muriatic acid. This acts upon it and loosens it very speedily.

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BALTIMORE PRODUCE MARKET.

These Prices are carefully corrected every MONDAY.

	PER.	FROM.	TO.
BEANS, white field,.....	bushel.	2 00	2 50
CATTLE, on the hoof,.....	100lbs.	6 00	6 50
Slaughtered,.....		3 00	4 00
CORN, yellow,.....	bushel.	68	70
White,.....		68	70
COTTON, Virginia,.....	pound.	16	17 1/2
North Carolina,.....			
Upland,.....		17 1/2	18 1/2
FRATHERS,.....	pound.	35	37
FLAXSEED,.....	bushel.	1 37	1 50
FLOUR—Best white wheat family,.....	barrel.	6 25	6 50
Do. do. baker's,.....		5 75	6 25
Do. do. Superfine,.....		5 00	5 25
Super Howard street,.....		5 00	
" wagon price,.....		4 87	
City Mills, extra,.....			
Do.		5 25	
Susquehanna,.....		5 00	
Rye,.....		4 00	4 50
GRASS SEEDS, red Clover,.....	bushel.	4 75	5 25
Timothy (herds of the north).....		2 50	3 00
Orchard,.....		3 00	
Tall meadow Oat,.....		2 00	2 50
Herds, or red top,.....		1 25	
HAY, in bulk,.....	ton.	16 00	18 00
HEMP, country, dew rotted,.....	pound.	6	7
" water rotted,.....			8
HOGS, on the hoof,.....	100lb.	6 00	
Slaughtered,.....			
HOPS—first sort,.....	pound.	12	
second,.....		10	
refuse,.....		8	
LIME,.....	bushel.	33	35
MUSTARD SEED, Domestic,.....		5 00	6 00
OATS,.....		33	37 1/2
PEAS, red eye,.....	bushel.		
Black eye,.....		87	1 00
Lady,.....		100	
PLASTER PARIS, in the stone,.....	ton.	3 00	
Ground,.....	barrel.	1 37	
PALMA CHRISTA BEAN,.....	bushel.	2 00	
RAIS,.....	pound.	3	4
RYE,.....	bushel.	66	
TOBACCO, crop, common,.....	100 lbs.	3 15	5 00
" brown and red,.....		5 00	7 00
" fine red,.....		7 00	9 00
" wrappery, suitable for segars,.....		6 00	12 00
" yellow and red,.....		8 00	12 00
" yellow,.....		9 00	12 00
" fine yellow,.....		12 00	16 00
Seconds, as in quality,.....		4 00	5 00
" ground leaf,.....		5 00	9 00
Virginia,.....		5 00	10 00
Rappahannock,.....			
Kentucky,.....		6 00	9 00
WHEAT, white,.....	bushel.	1 18	1 23
Red,.....		1 10	1 12
WHISKEY, 1st pf, in bbls,.....	gallon.	32	
" in hhd's,.....		31	32
" wagon price,.....		27 1/2	
WAGON FREIGHTS, to Pittsburgh,.....	400 lbs.	2 25	
To Wheeling,.....		2 50	
WOOL, Prime & Saxon Fleeces,.....	pound.	52 to 62	26 to 28
Full Merino,.....		46	52 24 26
Three fourths Merino,.....		39	46 23 24
One half do,.....		35	39 23 24
Common & one fourth Meri,.....		32	34 22 24
Pulled,.....		33	35 23 26

WANTED,

A GOOD JACK & JENNY, or either, for which a fair price will be paid. Address, with minute description as to age, color, height, size and general appearance, character as a breeder, and price,

mh 17

I. I. HITCHCOCK,
Amer. Far. Estab.

POINTER.

A FIRST rate Pointer Slut, of pure blood, 6 months old, for sale at this establishment.

mh 17

BALTIMORE PROVISION MARKET.

	PER.	FROM.	TO.
APPLES,.....	barrel.		
BACON, hams, new,.....	pound.	10	11
Shoulders,.....		8	9
Middlings,.....		8	
BUTTER, printed, in lbs. & half lbs.		37	50
Roll,.....		15	25
CIDER,.....	barrel.		
CALVES, three to six weeks old,.....	each.	3 00	6 00
Cows, new milch,.....		17 00	30 00
Dry,.....		8 00	12 00
CORN MEAL, for family use,.....	100lbs.	1 50	
CHOP RYE,.....		1 50	
EGGS,.....	dozen.	15	17
FISH, Shad, salted,.....	barrel.	5 75	6 00
H rings, salted, No. 1,.....		4 75	
Mackerel, No. 1, 2 & 3,.....		5 50	6 75
Cod, salted,.....	cwt.	2 50	3 00
LAMBS, alive,.....	each.	1 25	2 00
Slaughtered,.....	quart r	37	50
LARD,.....	pound.	8	9
ONIONS,.....	bushel.	62	75
POULTRY, Fowls,.....	dozen.	1 50	2 25
Ducks,.....			2 50
POTATOES, Irish,.....	bushel.	62	75
Sweet,.....			
TURNIPS,.....		75	
VEAL, fore quarters,.....	pound.	3 1/2	4
Hind do.		6 1/2	

ADVERTISEMENTS

DEVON HEIFER.

A beautiful Devon Heifer one year old—of pure blood, and good size—for Sale for \$50 Cash. Application to be made to
I. I. HITCHCOCK,
mh. 31. Amer. Far. Estab.

BUFFALO BERRY TREE.

SINCE it was ascertained that this tree is diocious (the male and female being distinct trees) we have hesitated to send it when ordered, because our trees are too young yet for their sex to be developed. Under these circumstances we propose to furnish single trees (the sex being unknown) on the following terms:—Trees less than two feet in height at 50 cents each, and those above two feet at 75 cents a piece. When their sex shall have been ascertained we will furnish either male or female trees at \$1.25 each, and at \$2 per pair. By this arrangement time may be gained by taking young trees this spring and putting them out, relying on the future for mates for them, and nothing can be lost in point of price of them. We have a few from 1 1/2 to 3 feet high, which we will put up to order on the terms above stated.

SINCLAIR & MOORE.

March 31, 1835.

ORNAMENTAL AND FRUIT TREES.

BARTRAM BOTANIC GARDEN.—The subscriber has for sale at his Garden and Nursery, Kingsessing, near Philadelphia, a large assortment of Fruit Trees of suitable sizes for transplanting, embracing every variety of Apples, Pears, Cherries, Plums, Apricots, Grapes, Raspberries, and Currants, together with a large assortment of Green House Plants, Ornamental Trees, Flowering Shrubs, Evergreens, Vines and Creepers, Honey-suckles, Roses, Carnations and Pinks, Herbaceous Perennial Flowering Plants, &c. &c. comprising as great an assortment as any other Garden in the United States. Orders per mail, or left at Alderman Bartram's office, No. 126 Walnut street, will meet with prompt attention, and the articles will be delivered in Philadelphia, or forwarded to order, packed in such manner as to bear transportation in safety to any part of the United States.

ROBERT CARR.

The usual annual spring public sale of Plants, including a large collection of the finest Prize Dahlias, will be held as soon as the weather will permit, of which due notice will be given in the papers. mh. 31.

BULBOUS ROOTS.

HYACINTHS, Tulips and a general assortment of Bulbous Roots, suitable for the present season, for sale low at this establishment by
Oct. 28. I. I. HITCHCOCK.

FRUIT AND ORNAMENTAL TREES

BLACKLEY NURSERY, near Philadelphia.—The subscriber continues to cultivate for sale at the above establishment a large assortment of fruit and ornamental Trees. It comprises upwards of 60 kinds of apples, 50 of pears, including the best Flemish Pears, 20 of cherries, 20 of Peaches and 26 of Plums, also apricots, quinces, English Gooseberry &c. which none but the best of kinds are cultivated as regards to quality more than variety; also English Walnuts, Horse chestnut, Tulip Tree, sugar maple, Scarlet Maple, English Sycamore, Weeping Willow, Leiden's Mulberry, English Elm, Ash, Locust, Mountain Ash, and other ornamental Trees, suitable for streets, gardens, &c.

Orders left with John Feast, Florist, Lexington street, Baltimore, or sent by mail to the care of B. E. Valentine, Phila. Bank, Philadelphia, will be punctually attended to, and trees forwarded securely packed, according to directions. The packets from Philadelphia to Baltimore afford an eligible means of conveyance, and trees will be delivered on board of them, after which they will be at the risk of the purchaser.

SAMUEL RHODES.

It

SUPERIOR CATTLE FOR SALE,

OF the Devon, and Devon & Short Horn blood, at Brookland Wood Farm, the residence of Richard Caton, ten miles from Baltimore, on the Susquehanna Rail Road, and on the Falls Turnpike Road, consisting of
Devon Bulls, Heifers and Calves, of all ages of each denomination, from 8 months to 4 years—price, forty to one hundred dollars each, according to age and quality.

Devon and Durham Bulls, the offspring of Devon Cows, by the Short Horn Durham Bull Tecumseh. It is supposed by those persons in England who have dairies of this species, that they will be found superior to all others, uniting the beauty of form, hardness of constitution, propensity to fatten, and richness of milk appertaining to the Devon blood, and product of milk of the Durham—price, forty to one hundred dollars. Apply to
Feb. 3, 1835. THOMAS BEVAN, Manager.

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS,

GRASS SEEDS, &c.

SINCLAIR & MOORE offer for sale at the Maryland Agricultural Repository, Light street, near Pratt street wharf, a general assortment of PLOUGHS of the most approved kinds, adapted to the different kinds of lands and various purposes of the farmer.

Among them are the self-sharpening Plough, which has the advantage of a moveable steel point from 15 to 24 inches long, which can be reversed, as a bevel is formed by wearing, and advanced as it becomes shorter, so as to bring into actual wear from 12 to 18 inches of solid wrought bar—of assorted sizes, from the small seed plough to large three horse.

Wood's patent Plough, of assorted sizes, with

Sinclair & Moore's improved do do cast shares
McCormick's improved do do do wrought shares
Barshear, from 1 horse to heavy 3 horse, do do
Cary Plough, having the shape of the old well known Cary, but has a cast mould board and wrought share—2 sizes

Buffalo Plough, a well formed mould board for stiff lands, with cast shares

Double and single shovel Ploughs. Also, Cultivators, with wrought and cast tires

Do do made to expand

Harrows of different sizes and forms

Wheat Fans, from 15 to \$35

Corn Shellers of the best patterns

Cylindrical Straw Cutters, 20 inch box, adapted to horse or water power, capable of cutting 75 to 100 bushels per hour, price \$75

14 inch box hand power, 45

11 inch do do do 27

And a general assortment of small articles—such as Hay and Manure Forks; Spades; Shovels; Mattocks; Picks; Hoes; Trace Chains; Hames; Straw Knives.—Also, Thompson's superior cast steel Axes, and other Tools, wove Wire for fans, screens, cellar windows, &c.

FIELD SEEDS—Clover, timothy, herds, orchard grass, tall meadow, oat grass seed, and millet seed at lowest market prices—150 bushels prime seed oats.
March 10.